

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Guidance on Common Indicators

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Introduction

A focus on results is one of the core principles on which the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) was founded. An important aspect of this focus is the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of compact programs. MCC and Millennium Challenge Account entities (MCAs) develop and tailor Monitoring and Evaluation Plans (M&E Plans) to the specifics of the particular compact program and country context. Within these country-specific plans, however, MCC uses common indicators to aggregate results across countries within certain sectors and to report those results externally to key stakeholders. This document includes guidance for MCC and MCA staff on MCC's common indicators.

A. Including Common Indicators in the M&E Plan

According to MCC's *Policy for Monitoring & Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs* each MCA must include the common indicators in its M&E Plan when the indicators are relevant to that country's compact activities. The MCC M&E Lead assigned to each country will provide guidance on which indicators are considered relevant. However, MCAs will not be required to report on certain common indicators where collecting that data is too costly or infeasible given existing data collection plans.

MCAs should include the exact wording of the common indicator and its definition as it appears in this guidance in the M&E Plan and the Indicator Tracking Table (ITT). In addition, MCAs may want to include a more detailed definition in the M&E Plan that would describe any country-specific aspects of the indicator.

All common indicators that are part of the program logic for a particular activity must have targets in the M&E Plan unless otherwise noted in this guidance. In other words, it may not be appropriate to set targets if certain common indicators are not part of the project logic or conditions precedent.

The common indicators should be reported to MCC in the ITT as are all other indicators in the M&E Plan. If any common indicator is a percentage, the inputs to that calculation must be included in the ITT as an indicator input.

B. Disaggregating Common Indicators

Common indicators must also be reported at certain levels of disaggregation as specified in this guidance. MCAs will not be required to report on certain disaggregations where disaggregating that data is too costly or infeasible given existing data collection plans. For some indicators, multiple disaggregations are listed and an example is provided below as to how those multiple disaggregations should be recorded in the ITT. Targets are not required for the disaggregation unless they are specifically called for in a country's M&E Plan. For example, targets are required for the number of farmers trained, but not always for the number of male or female farmers trained.

Example of multiple disaggregations:

Indicator title: Students participating in MCC supported education activities

Disaggregation: (A) Male/Female; (B) Primary/Secondary/Post-secondary

Indicator	Actual
Students participating in MCC supported education activities	1,000
Students participating in MCC supported education activities – Male	400
Students participating in MCC supported education activities – Female	600
Students participating in MCC supported education activities – Primary	0
Students participating in MCC supported education activities – Secondary	0
Students participating in MCC supported education activities – Post-secondary	1,000

C. Financial Common Indicators

For indicators such as “Value of signed contracts” that are US Dollar denominated indicators, it is the responsibility of the MCA M&E unit to report using the same exchange rate that the MCA fiscal agent uses in the Quarterly Disbursement Request Package (QDRP) submission. We recommend that the MCA M&E unit request the information for these indicators directly from the MCA fiscal agent.

D. Joint Activities

Some MCC activities are conducted jointly with other organizations. For indicators where this is the case, MCA should report only MCC’s contribution to a particular common indicator. At times this will be challenging and not exact, so the calculation of the indicator should be documented clearly in the M&E Plan.

E. Attribution

MCC uses these common indicators to report on results; however MCC recognizes that at the outcome level, it is difficult to attribute changes in some of these indicators to MCC investments. This is because many other factors can influence these outcomes. Therefore, MCC will be explicit in its reporting about which changes in outcome indicators are more likely the result of MCC investments and which changes are trends taking place that could be the result of MCC investments as well as other interventions.

Agriculture and Irrigation

(AI-1) Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(AI-2) Percent disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts. Denominator = Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts (AI-1).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(AI-3) Value of signed irrigation construction contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) should not be included. Cost associated with supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(AI-4) Percent disbursed of irrigation construction contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of irrigation construction contracts. Denominator = Value of signed irrigation construction contracts (AI-3).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(AI-5) Temporary employment generated in irrigation

Units: Number

Definition: The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of irrigation systems.

Guidance: This indicator counts the number of people contracted, not the amount of time that those people were temporarily employed. Even if a person was contracted for 1 day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

Targets: Not required

(AI-6) Farmers trained¹

Units: Number

Definition: The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) receiving technical assistance or participating in a training session (on improved production techniques and technologies, including post-harvest interventions, developing business, financial, or marketing planning, accessing credit or finance, or accessing input and output markets).

Guidance: Each country should define clearly what it means to “train” a farmer taking into consideration the desired result of training or technical assistance. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

¹ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.2-7

(AI-7) Enterprises assisted²

Units: Number

Definition: The number of enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations receiving assistance.

Guidance: This assistance includes interventions that focus on enterprise or association/cooperative functions, such as processing, marketing, or any downstream techniques, as well as managerial and financial practices. In the case of training or assistance to associations or cooperatives, if the intervention focuses on the associative functions, such as the management or strategic planning of the association as a whole, individual members are not counted separately, but as one entity. If the training or technical assistance is provided to a group of enterprises but focuses on productive functions at the individual enterprise level, each enterprise is counted separately. An individual can be considered an enterprise.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female (ownership)

(AI-8) Hectares under improved irrigation

Units: Hectares

Definition: The number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation infrastructure that are either rehabilitated or constructed with MCC funding.

Guidance: This indicator reports on the number of hectares affected by infrastructure interventions once they have been completed. The indicator includes all hectares within the service area of an improved irrigation system regardless of whether or not they are under production.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

² USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.2-11

(AI-9) Loan borrowers

Units: Number

Definition: The number of borrowers (primary sector producers, rural entrepreneurs, and associations) who access loans for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investment through MCC financial assistance.

Guidance: This indicator does not include loan borrowers that receive loans indirectly as the result of an MCC land activity. If the borrower receives more than one loan, he/she should be counted only once.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

(AI-10) Value of agricultural and rural loans³

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of agricultural loans and rural loans disbursed for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investments.

Guidance: Loans and credit can be extended to farmers and agribusinesses by financial institutions such as commercial banks, government banks, non-bank financial institutions, financial NGOs and input suppliers, or equity financing. Only MCC's contribution to the loan should be counted. This indicator does not include the value of loans provided indirectly as the result of an MCC land activity.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

³ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.2-29

(AI-11) Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training⁴

Units: Number

Definition: The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) that are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC training or technical assistance, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.

Guidance: This indicator should be directly linked to the indicator on number of farmers trained (AI-6). Each country should define clearly what it means to “apply an improved technique,” taking into consideration the specific training or technical assistance being provided. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan. In the case where a farmer applies more than one improved technique, the farmer is counted only once.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

(AI-12) Hectares under improved practices as a result of training⁵

Units: Hectares

Definition: The number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.

Guidance: This indicator is directly linked to the indicator capturing the number of farmers who applied improved practices (AI-11) when new techniques are crop related.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

⁴ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.2-5

⁵ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.2-2

(AI-13) Enterprises that have applied improved techniques⁶

Units: Number

Definition: The number of rural enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations that are applying managerial or processing techniques introduced or supported by MCC.

Guidance: This indicator should be directly linked to the indicator of number of enterprises assisted (AI-7). In the case where an enterprise applies more than one improved technique, the enterprise is counted only once. Each country should define clearly what it means to “apply an improved technique” taking into consideration the specific training or technical assistance being provided. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female (ownership)

⁶ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.2-28

Land

(L-1) Legal and regulatory reforms adopted

Units: Number

Definition: The number of specific pieces of legislation or implementing regulations adopted by the compact country and attributable to compact support.

Guidance: To date, adopted reforms have focused on amendments to existing property and land laws, and on new land tenure laws and implementing regulations, including streamlining procedures and recognition of land rights for women, communities and informal settlements. The indicator may include reforms at either national or lower levels. Each new or revised law should be counted as one unit. Multiple amendments to the same law should not be counted separately.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(L-2) Land administration offices established or upgraded

Units: Number

Definition: The number of land administration and service offices or other related facilities that the project physically establishes or upgrades.

Guidance: This includes construction or rehabilitation of offices and the hiring of new staff to support the office or the installation of equipment or software, including IT equipment, office equipment, aerial or satellite imagery, software and geodetic equipment. The office is considered established or upgraded after construction, the provision and installation of equipment and the mobilization of new staff as required to be functional. The M&E plan should indicate at what level or point of completion across all sub-activities the office establishment or upgrade is considered complete.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(L-3) Stakeholders trained

Units: Number

Definition: The number of public officials, traditional authorities, project beneficiaries and representatives of the private sector, receiving formal on-the-job land training or technical assistance regarding registration, surveying, conflict resolution, land allocation, land use planning, land legislation, land management or new technologies.

Guidance: Sensitization and other public outreach events do not count as training. The curricula, length, method and intensity of training programs vary from compact to compact and may include workshops, seminars, study trips, or courses. Each country should define clearly what it means to “train” a stakeholder taking into consideration the desired result of training. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

(L-4) Conflicts successfully mediated

Units: Number

Definition: The number of disputed land and property rights cases that have been resolved by local authorities, contractors, mediators or courts with compact support.

Guidance: This may include resolution of property border disputes, disputes over existing ownership, and disputes over the right to own, inherit, use or access the property or land-based resource.⁷

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

⁷ If no activities are included in the compact to reduce conflicts, this may be tracked without targets.

(L-5) Parcels corrected or incorporated in land system

Units: Parcels

Definition: The number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or newly incorporated into an official land information system (whether a system for the property registry, cadastre or an integrated system).

Guidance: This may include parcel rights newly digitized, parcels with boundary revisions or ownership rights corrected, and parcels with newly formalized rights. Include only parcels corrected or incorporated directly by the project.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Urban/Rural

(L-6) Household land rights formalized⁸

Units: Number

Definition: The number of households receiving formal recognition of ownership and/or use rights through certificates, titles, leases, or other recorded documentation by government institutions or traditional authorities at national or local levels.

Guidance: This can include secondary rights. The formalization process varies by project but can include the recordation or registration of a customary or informal right, as well as the regularization or adjudication of rights. Include only rights formalized directly by the project.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: (A) Urban/Rural; (B) Community/Male(only)/Female (only) /Joint male and female/Joint male/Joint female (Note that the disaggregations in B should be mutually exclusive and not include multiple selections.)

⁸ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.1-16

(L-7) Percentage change in time for property transactions

Units: Percentage

Definition: The average percentage change in number of days for an individual or company to conduct a property transaction within the formal system.

Guidance: This indicator is designed to refer to duration of time in calendar days and not time spent on a task. It includes all informal and formal steps to register a property for the first time or transfer a property between owners or users.⁹ Transactions can include first time registration (for those parcels not directly registered by the project) or property transfers through sales.¹⁰ Time is tracked for the same transaction per country as defined in the M&E Plan, depending on the specific compact activities. The most relevant transaction should be selected although countries can choose to track both first time registration and transfers. Time reductions are usually the result of legal, regulatory, or procedural improvements, introduction of new or modified information management systems, or introduction of new facilities or equipment. The M&E Plan should specify which transaction(s) on which the indicator will be based and the reason it is the most appropriate. The data should be collected by administrative data or survey if available or feasible. If from survey data, the question and methods should be informed by other MCA surveys. Indicator inputs should be used to track the actual number of days in order to calculate the percentage change.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: (A) First time registration/Transfers; (B) Commercial/Non-commercial

(L-8) Percentage change in cost for property transactions

Units: Percentage

Definition: The average percentage change in US Dollars of out of pocket cost for an individual or company to conduct a property transaction within the formal system.

Guidance: This includes formal costs associated with all steps to register a property for the first time or transfer a property between owners or users.¹¹ Transactions include first time registration (for those parcels not directly

⁹ Registry is the final step, but time should incorporate all steps necessary for property registration or transfer including related time spent by the notary, cadastral, registry and other relevant offices.

¹⁰ Other transfers such as inheritances and gifts can be tracked by the M&E plan but should not be included as part of this common indicator.

¹¹ Registry is the final step, but cost should incorporate all steps necessary for property registration or transfer, including related fees at the notary, cadastral, registry and other relevant offices.

registered by the project) or property transfers through sales.¹² Cost is tracked for the same transaction per country as defined in the M&E plan, depending on the specific compact activities. The most relevant transaction should be selected although countries can choose to track both first time registration and transfers. Cost reductions are usually the result of legal, regulatory, or procedural improvements, introduction of new or modified information management systems, or introduction of new facilities or equipment. The M&E Plan should specify which transaction(s) on which the indicator will be based and the reason it is the most appropriate. Formal costs should be collected by administrative data or survey if available or feasible. If from survey data, the question and methods should be informed by other MCA surveys. For inter-compact consistency, this cost should not include monetization of time, although this information should be collected for impact evaluations. Indicator inputs should be used to track the actual cost in US Dollars in order to calculate the percentage change.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: (A) First time registration/Transfers; (B) Commercial/Non-commercial

¹² Other transfers such as inheritances and gifts can be tracked by the M&E plan but should not be included as part of this common indicator.

Roads

For the purposes of disaggregation, primary, secondary and tertiary have the following definitions:

Primary: Includes national or main trunk networks

Secondary: Includes regional, departmental or state networks

Tertiary: Includes rural and community roads, tracks and trails

(R-1) Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-2) Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts. Denominator = Value of signed road feasibility and design contracts (R-1).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-3) Kilometers of roads under design

Units: Kilometers

Definition: The length of roads in kilometers under design contracts. This includes designs for building new roads and reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-4) Value of signed road construction contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) should not be included. Costs associated with supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-5) Percent disbursed of road construction contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of road construction contracts. Denominator = Value of signed road construction contracts (R-4).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-6) Kilometers of roads under works contracts

Units: Kilometers

Definition: The length of roads in kilometers under works contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-7) Temporary employment generated in road construction

Units: Number

Definition: The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.

Guidance: This indicator counts the number of people contracted, not the amount of time that those people were temporarily employed. Even if a person was contracted for 1 day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

Targets: Not required

(R-8) Kilometers of roads completed¹³

Units: Kilometers

Definition: The length of roads in kilometers on which construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads is complete (certificates handed over and approved).

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-9) Roughness

Units: Meters per kilometer

Definition: The measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled.

Guidance: This is measured by either an International Roughness Index (IRI) machine, taking the maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on a road and finding the corresponding roughness measure, or in tight budget situations, through a visual inspection using strict criteria. A lower value means a smoother road. Typically, a paved road will have an IRI of 3 or lower, while an impassible road will have an IRI of greater than 14.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

¹³ USG Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator 4.5.1-17

(R-10) Average annual daily traffic

Units: Number

Definition: The average number and type of vehicles per day, averaged over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Primary/Secondary/Tertiary

(R-11) Road traffic fatalities

Units: Number

Definition: The number of road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC funding.

Guidance: When reporting this indicator, it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Male/Female

Targets: Not required

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

(WS-1) Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(WS-2) Percent disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for water and sanitation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts. Denominator = Value of signed water and sanitation feasibility and design contracts (WS-1).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(WS-3) Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works using compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) should not be included. Costs associated with supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(WS-4) Percent disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or upgrading of water and sanitation works disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of water and sanitation construction contracts. Denominator = Value of signed water and sanitation construction contracts (WS-3).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(WS-5) Temporary employment generated in water and sanitation construction

Units: Number

Definition: The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of water or sanitation systems.

Guidance: This indicator counts the number of people contracted, not the amount of time that those people were temporarily employed. Even if a person was contracted for 1 day, he/she should be counted. Both local and foreign workers should be included. Informal employment generated by construction activities is not included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

Targets: Not required

(WS-6) People trained in hygiene and sanitary best practices

Units: Number

Definition: The number of people who have completed training on hygiene and sanitary practices that block the fecal-oral transmission route.

Guidance: Each country should define clearly what it means to “train” a person taking into consideration the desired result of training or technical assistance. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

(WS-7) Water points constructed

Units: Number

Definition: The number of non-networked, stand-alone water supply systems constructed, such as: protected dug wells, tube-wells / boreholes, protected natural springs and rainwater harvesting / catchment systems.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Urban/Rural

(WS-8) Non revenue water¹⁴

Units: Percentage

Definition: The difference between water supplied and water sold (i.e. volume of water “lost”) expressed as a percentage of water supplied.

Guidance: The volume of water lost is defined as Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and consists of two components, technical and commercial. The technical NRW results from leakages in the water distribution network. Commercial NRW could be due to reasons such as illegal water connections, insufficient household affordability to pay the received bills, and lack of an efficient database system by the utility.

Calculation: $NRW = 1 - (P/S)$ where:

NRW = Non Revenue Water

P = Paid Billed Volume by all customers

S = Supplied Volume

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: None

¹⁴ International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 6.1

(WS-9) Continuity of service¹⁵

Units: Hours per day

Definition: Average hours of service per day for water supply.

Guidance: Data reported should exclude planned outages. This indicator focuses on “Quality of Service” as defined by IBNET. Source of data can either be utility hours of operation or a household survey; a household survey is preferred.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Residential/Institutional Commercial Industry (ICI)

(WS-10) Operating cost coverage¹⁶

Units: Percentage

Definition: Total annual operational revenues divided by total annual operating costs.

Guidance: This indicator focuses on financial performance of the utility to make a determination if the utility is financially viable and can cover its costs. Each country should clearly define how depreciation and maintenance are incorporated into the financial calculation. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan.

Calculation: $OPC = R/C$ where:

OPC = Operation Cost Coverage

R = Total Annual Operational Revenue

C = Total Annual Operational Cost (including maintenance)

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: None

¹⁵ International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 15.1

¹⁶ International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 24.1

(WS-11) Volume of water produced

Units: Cubic meters per day

Definition: Total volume of water produced in cubic meters per day for the service area, i.e. leaving treatment works operated by the utility and purchased treated water, if any.

Calculation: $V_t = V_a + V_b$ where:

V_t = Total Volume of water produced

V_a = Volume registered by water meter prior to the reservoir

V_b = Volume of water purchased

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: None

(WS-12) Access to improved water supply¹⁷

Units: Percentage

Definition: The percentage of households in the MCC project area whose main source of drinking water is a private piped connection (into dwelling or yard), public tap/standpipe, tube-well, protected dug well, protected spring or rainwater.

Guidance: The M&E Plan indicator definition table should specify the definition of “improved” being used under the project. Depending on the area served, a census count or household survey could be conducted to identify the percentage of households with access to improved water supply and its specific source. The baseline for this indicator would be the percentage of households with improved water supply at the beginning of the project. The change in this indicator may not be attributed solely to MCC since many other factors could influence household water supply. Assumptions and caveats required for statements regarding the project’s impact on access to improved water supply should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&E Plan. The inputs (i.e. numerator and denominator) for this indicator must be included in the ITT indicator input spreadsheet(s).

Level: Outcome Indicator

¹⁷ For urban networked projects, this indicator is associated with International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 1.1

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Urban/Rural

(WS-13) Access to improved sanitation

Units: Percentage

Definition: The percentage of households in the MCC project area who get access to and use an improved sanitation facility such as flush toilet to a piped sewer system, flush toilet to a septic tank, flush or pour flush toilet to a pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab and cover.

Guidance: The M&E Plan indicator definition table should specify the definition of “improved” being used under the project. Depending on the area served, a census count or household survey could be conducted to identify the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation and its specific source. The baseline for this indicator would be the percentage of households with improved sanitation at the beginning of the project. The change in this indicator may not be attributed to solely MCC since many other factors could influence household sanitation. Assumptions and caveats required for statements regarding the project’s impact on access to improved water supply should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&E Plan. The inputs (i.e. numerator and denominator) for this indicator must be included in the ITT indicator input spreadsheet(s).

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Urban/Rural

(WS-14) Residential water consumption¹⁸

Units: Liters per capita per day

Definition: The average water consumption in liters per person per day.

Guidance: The data can be calculated based on water consumed by households as registered from water meter or the utility’s data base, or by a household survey. The persons served would be calculated by multiplying the households by persons per households. Household survey data is preferred as accurate service population information may not be available from utilities unless the utilities undertake analysis to understand their consumer profiles. All

¹⁸ International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 4.7 and 4.3 designed on urban measurements but also applicable to rural measurements

assumptions used to calculate liters per person per day should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Urban/Rural

(WS-15) Industrial/Commercial water consumption¹⁹

Units: Cubic meters per month

Definition: The average amount of commercial water consumed measured in cubic meters per month.

Guidance: The data can be calculated based on water consumed by businesses as registered from water meter or the utility's data base, or by a survey. Survey data is preferred as accurate service population information may not be available from utilities unless the utilities undertake analysis to understand their consumer profiles. All assumptions used to calculate cubic meters per month should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Urban/Rural

(WS-16) Incidence of diarrhea

Units: Percentage

Definition: The percentage of individuals reported as having diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey.

Guidance: This information is typically sourced from a household survey. The exact question(s), sampling frequencies and methodology used to collect data for this indicator should be documented in the indicator definition table of the M&E Plan. To the extent possible, Compacts should use the WHO definition for diarrhea: the passage of 3 or more loose or liquid stools per day, or more frequently than is normal for the individual. For more information on diarrhea measurement and recall periods, see the 2011 publication on diarrhea measurement in the International

¹⁹ International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) Indicator 4.4

Journal of Epidemiology.²⁰ Although a 7 day recall period is recommended, Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and the current Phase 6 Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)²¹ measure the percentage of children under the age of five who have had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, as these are the most vulnerable populations. MCC recommends collecting data on incidence in the last 2 weeks, but will assess the country context and research questions to determine whether or not additional questions with varying recall periods (3 days, 7 days, 2 weeks) are necessary. Illness diaries for children under 15 are also a reliable method for data collection and have been used in studies to record frequency of fever, diarrhea or vomiting over time and may require smaller sample sizes to capture incidence of disease.²² To the extent possible, data collection for this indicator should capture seasonal variations, particularly in countries with dry and rainy seasons. Statements made to attribute health impacts to the MCC project should only be made in the context of a rigorous, counterfactual-based impact evaluation.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Level

Disaggregation: Under age 5/5 years and older

²⁰ A practical guidance for diarrhea measurement in studies is included in the following publication: Wolf-Peter Schmidt, Benjamin F Arnold, Sophie Boisson, and 1 Bernd Genser, Stephen P Luby, Mauricio L Barreto, Thomas Clasen and Sandy Cairncross “Epidemiological methods in diarrhea studies— an update” Int. J. Epidemiology. Advance Access published November 8, 2011.

²¹ http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/DHSQ6/DHS6_Questionnaires_3Jan2012.pdf

²² Florence Devoto, Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas, William Pariente, Vincent Pons, “Happiness on Tap: Piped Water in Urban Morocco,” The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, April 2011.

Education

(E-1) Value of signed educational facility construction, rehabilitation, and equipping contracts

Units: US Dollars

Definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for educational facility construction, rehabilitation, or equipping (e.g. information technology, desks and chairs, electricity and lighting, water systems, latrines) using compact funds.

Guidance: If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) should not be included. Cost associated with supervision or management should not be included.

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(E-2) Percent disbursed of educational facility construction, rehabilitation, and equipping contracts

Units: Percentage

Definition: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for education facility works or equipping divided by the total value of all signed contracts.

Guidance: Numerator = Value disbursed of construction, rehabilitation, and/or equipping contracts. Denominator = Value of signed educational facility construction, rehabilitation, and equipping contracts (E-1).

Level: Process Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(E-3) Legal, financial, and policy reforms adopted

Units: Number

Definition: The number of reforms adopted by the public sector attributable to compact support that increase the education sector's capacity to improve access, quality, and /or relevance of education at any level, from primary to post-secondary.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(E-4) Educational facilities constructed or rehabilitated

Units: Number

Definition: The number of educational facilities constructed or rehabilitated according to standards stipulated in MCA contracts signed with implementers.

Guidance: Facilities include classrooms, labs, schools and administrative offices. A facility that receives multiple improvements should be counted only once, as one facility constructed or rehabilitated.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: None

(E-5) Instructors trained

Units: Number

Definition: The number of classroom instructors who complete MCC-supported training focused on instructional quality as defined by the compact training activity.

Guidance: Each country should define clearly what it means to “train” an instructor. This should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained.

Level: Output Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female

(E-6) Students participating in MCC-supported education activities

Units: Number

Definition: The number of students enrolled or participating in MCC-supported educational schooling programs.

Guidance: To report on this indicator, the total enrollment in an education activity should be reported and then each year only the additional enrollment should be added to the existing actual. An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times should be counted only once, as one individual trained.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: (A) Male/Female; (B) Primary/Secondary/Post-secondary

(E-7) Graduates from MCC-supported education activities

Units: Number

Definition: The number of students graduating from the highest grade (year) for that educational level in MCC-supported education schooling programs.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: (A) Male/Female; (B) Primary/Secondary/Post-secondary

(E-8) Employed graduates of MCC-supported education activities

Units: Number

Definition: The number of MCC-supported training program graduates employed in their field of study within one year after graduation.

Guidance: Each country should define “field of study” clearly and this should be documented in the indicator definition table in the M&E Plan.

Level: Outcome Indicator

Classification: Cumulative

Disaggregation: Male/Female